FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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April 11-17, 1957

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Week in Headlines

International

Jordan's King Hussein reasserted authority, replaced premiers, ousted pro-Egyptian Army Chief of Staff Ali Abu Nuwar.

Eisenhower supported British armed-forces cuts; U.S. agreed to give missiles to NATO; Norway spurned Soviet atomic retaliation threat.

18 W. German atom scientists barred work on A-weapons.

U.S. proposed first step in halting A-weapons output.

United States

U.S. mail cut-back ended as Congress voted extra funds.

President's brother criticized big budget; President cut $254 million from budget estimate.

House cut Info. Agency funds despite Presidential plea.

UAW scheduled drive for short work week, set up independent board on corruption.

Teamsters Bro'hood defied AFL-CIO corruption probe.

Baseball season opened.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Jordan Ousts Pro-Reds

Hussein Asserts Power. King Hussein I of Jordan acted Apr. 11-17 to reassert authority over his kingdom following the resignation Apr. 10 of the allegedly pro-Soviet coalition Cabt. of Premier Suleiman Nabulsi.

Dispatches from Jordan, Syria & Lebanon indicated that Hussein had won the struggle for power in Jordan with the ouster & deportation Apr. 14 of Maj. Gen. Ali Abu Nuwar, pro-Egyptian Jordan Army Chief of Staff, and the formation Apr. 15 of a moderate Cabt. led by Dr. Hussein Fakhri el-Khalidi, a reportedly anti-Soviet ex-Forgn. Min. & Palestinian refugee. [See p. 118G2-F3]

Wide World
HUSSEIN

Developments in the Jordanian crisis, which brought reports of troop movements in neighboring Syria, Iraq & Saudi Arabia:

Apr. 11-12—Hussein named Khalidi premier Apr. 11 and reportedly gave him 24 hrs. to form a Govt. & replace Nabulsi, serving as caretaker premier. Khalidi, opposed by the "Natl. Front" of parties in Nabulsi's Cabt. (Natl. Socialists, Baathists, Nationalists & Communists), reportedly withdrew as premier-designate late Apr. 11. Hussein met Apr. 12 with Abdul Halim el-Nimr, an uncle of Nabulsi and Interior & Defense Min. in the Nabulsi Cabt., to ask him to attempt formation of a new Govt. [See Vol. XVI, p. 395G2-A3]

(Abdullah Rimawi, Baath [Arab resurrection] Party leader & leftist Forgn. Affairs State Min. in the Nabulsi Cabt., conferred with Nuwar Apr. 12, apparently in an effort to weld Arab nationalist & pro-Soviet forces against a moderate regime. Rimawi told newsmen Apr. 12 that "the free national movement & all its aims are guaranteed as before.")

Apr. 13—A compromise Cabt., formed by Nimr, retained control of the Govt. for Nabulsi's Natl. Socialist Party. Excluding Nabulsi & Rimawi, it contained 4 Natl. Socialists, 3 Independents, one Baathist, one pro-Communist Natl. Bloc deputy & one Arab Constitutionalist. The Nimr Cabt. reportedly was formed after the intercession of Senate Pres. Said el-Mufti, who himself had failed in an attempt to form a Govt. and had turned mediator between Hussein & the Natl. Socialist Party. [See Vol. XVI, p. 175B1]

Amman dispatches said a Syrian armored regiment had crossed the frontier into Jordan to reinforce a 3,000-man Syrian brigade stationed in the Mafraq area of northern Jordan since the Oct. 1956 Israeli attack on Egypt. [See Vol. XVI, p. 411C3]

Wide World

Dr. Hussein Fakhri el-Khalidi (left) replaced Suleiman Nabulsi (right) as Jordanian premier.

Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir told a Mapai (Labor) party meeting in Tel Aviv that although Israel was "not concerned about Jordan as long as what is happening there is an internal affair," it would "view with concern" any intervention in Jordan by foreign troops. [See Vol. XVI, p. 339G1]

Apr. 14—Hussein, acting after reported clashes between pro-Nuwar & pro-Hussein troops near Zerqa & Ajlun, dismissed Nuwar and exiled him to Syria. Hussein's move against Nuwar, made while tanks ringed the royal palace in Amman & pro-Nabulsi mobs reportedly demonstrated in Jerusalem, Nablus & Ramallah, was supported by Maj. Gen. Ali Hayari, ex-First (Arab Legion) Div. commander named to replace Nuwar as acting Chief of Staff. [See Vol. XVI, p. 175A1]

A palace statement, issued after the decree promoting pro-Iraqi Hayari, said: "Certain irresponsible elements tried to infiltrate the ranks of the Army & circulate rumors intended to undermine the national unity of the Army & its close loyalty to the King. . . . This dirty attempt has been unsuccessful & things have returned to a normal course as Army officers & men have all expressed true loyalty to the King. . . ."

The Nimr Cabt. was reported to have been dissolved even before it asumed office. The task of forming a new Govt. was given to Senate Pres. Mufti, who refused it because of Hussein's actions. Ex-Premier Nabulsi, State Min. Rimawi & other former Natl. Socialist & Baath Party Cabt. Mins. were said to have been placed under house arrest.

Syrian Govt. sources denied reports that Syrian troops had entered Jordan during the crisis.

Apr. 15—A new Khalidi Cabt., containing Nabulsi but controlled by moderates & Palestinian refugees, was formed following a conference among political leaders & King Hussein in his Amman Palace. The Cabt., announced by royal decree: Premier & Defense Min.—Khalidi; Forgn. Affairs—Nabulsi; Vice Premier & Interior Min.—Said el-Mufti; Finance & Natl. Economy—Suleiman Sukkar; Justice—Majid Abdulhadi; Health, Social Welfare, Development & Reconstruction—Amin Madjaj; Education & Public Works—Fawzi el-Mulki. Support for the new Govt. reportedly was assured by the presence in & around Amman of pro-Hussein Bedouin units of the First Div.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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Apr. 16—The new Govt. & pro-Hussein troops reestablished order throughout Jordan, except in Jerusalem where Moslem Bro'hood adherents attacked parading leftist, pro-Nabulsi students. First Div. troops were withdrawn from Amman to its outskirts.

Hussein reportedly urged Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly & Saudi Arabian King Saud by telephone to agree to a new Arab summit conference to reconsider policies toward the USSR & Eisenhower Doctrine. The royal newspaper "Al Jihad" asserted that King Saud had placed Saudi troops in Jordan, near Jericho & Aqaba, at Hussein's disposal. [See p. 62B3]

U.S. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White told newsmen in Washington the U.S. would "assist" Jordan against any foreign intervention. White said the U.S.' position on aggression "has always been clear & was lately exemplified by our action with regard to the recent intervention in Egypt." [See p. 64C3]

Apr. 17—Hussein, in a broadcast to the Jordanian people, warned that "we would resist anyone trying to belittle our sovereignty & our security." He said he opposed those who were "inspired from outside their own country" & those "who try to drive a wedge between me & you, between me & our army." His speech, said to be directed at proponents of Jordan's dismemberment through union with Syria & Egypt, also accused the "imperialist" countries of fighting Arab unity. [See p. 118D-E3]

Hussein spoke after Premier Khalidi said Jordan would continue to take steps toward a Jordanian-Syrian-Egyptian federal union despite the change in Govt. Khalidi reiterated Jordanian hostility toward Israel, saying that, although "we do not want to throw the Jews into the sea or massacre them as Hitler did," there "can be no peace or stability so long as Israel exists in its present form." [See p. 86A3]

Iraq was said to have reinforced its troops in the Jordan frontier area to support Hussein and counter Syrian troops in the Mafraq area. [See Vol. XVI, p. 411D-E3]

Suez & Aqaba Disputes

Cairo Talks. U.S. Amb.-to-Egypt Raymond A. Hare continued negotiations with Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi & Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser Apr. 12-18, apparently without reaching agreement on conditions for future operation of the Suez Canal. A revised Egyptian memorandum on canal operations was transmitted to the U.S. Apr. 12, but State Dept. officials would say only that it was "responsive" to U.S. demands for changes in Egypt's Mar. 26 draft declaration on Suez. [See pp. 113B-F1, 105B1-G2]

(Egypt's Suez Canal Authority Apr. 10 reopened the waterway to vessels of up to 33-ft. draft, one foot less than the normal 34-ft. limit. The Egyptian Authority Apr. 16 barred 3 Italian vessels from the canal for refusal to pay tolls in cash in advance. Italian vessels had been charging canal fees against a $6 million debt Egypt had incurred under an Italian-Egyptian trade agreement.)

'Ike' on Suez, Aqaba. Pres Eisenhower, who conferred Apr. 16 with State Undersecy. Christian A. Herter on possible referral of the Suez dispute to the UN Security Council, told his Apr. 17 news conference that "we think we have made progress" in the Cairo negotiations on Suez. He said that, "while I do not deny that this thing might have to go back to the [UN]," the U.S. had "not completely given up hope on those conversations." Mr. Eisenhower indicated that the U.S. had relaxed opposition to use of the canal by U.S. ships and said that "it [canal passage] is up to the individual shipping company absolutely, as I see it." [See p. 105F2]

The President denied Cairo reports of Apr. 12 that the U.S. had agreed to bar American shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba until U.S.-Egyptian Suez talks in Cairo ended. He said that "we have not changed our policy with respect either to Aqaba or to Suez." He asserted that, "with respect to the Gulf of Aqaba, we have announced our readiness to join other maritime nations in a statement that we regard that area as international waters." He said it was up to shippers to "take the initiative" and use the gulf in the knowledge that "we would have to go to the World Court" if they were halted. [See p. 94C2]

(Mr. Eisenhower, queried on State Dept. statements that the U.S. would "assist" Jordan if it were attacked, reiterated to newsmen that U.S. Mid-East policy was based on "2 pronouncements"—the 1950 tripartite declaration on Arab-Israeli frontiers & the Eisenhower Doctrine. The President said that the 1950 declaration, an assertion of intent to take action "both within & outside the [UN]" in the event of Arab-Israeli frontier violation, meant that "we would come to the aid of the victim" if either Arabs or Israelis attacked one another.) [See p. 38F2; Vol. XVI. 354D1, 149C2]

Arabs Vs. Aqaba 'Test.' The Saudi Arabian Legation in Cairo said Apr. 11 that its Govt., in a Mar. 31 note to foreign governments, had declared that use of the Gulf of Aqaba by ships visiting Israel's port of Elath would be "encroachment on the sovereignty of Saudi Arabia & a threat to its territorial security." The Legation said the note had warned that Saudi Arabia "will not fail to protect" the area & "will not permit Israel the right to sail through the gulf." [See p. 113F2]

Lebanese Amb.-to-U.S. Victor A. Khouri protested to the State Dept. Apr. 16 against passage of the U.S. tanker "Kern Hills" through the gulf to Elath Apr. 6. Syria & Iraq protested the tanker's voyage in notes delivered to U.S. representatives the same day. The Iranian Govt. Apr. 16 ordered the Natl. Iranian Oil Co. to "avoid all transactions with Israel" and called on the international consortium operating Iran's largest oil fields to prevent oil from being sent through the gulf to Elath. [See p. 113C-E2]

Israel Defends 'Test.' Israeli officials in Washington asserted Apr. 13 that the U.S. State Dept. had "clearly agreed" in advance to the "normal commercial procedures" used by Israel in sending the "Kern Hills" through the gulf. The Israelis said the tanker's trip had established international shipping rights through the gulf in accordance with plans worked out with State Secy. John Foster Dulles. State Dept. officials were said Apr. 13 to feel that the voyage did not constitute fulfillment of the U.S. pledge because Israel had not notified the U.S. of the trip in advance & had obscured its intent by listing a false destination for the vessel. [See pp. 113D2, 94B2, 85E3, 78B1]

(Israel Apr. 14 began pumping oil delivered by the "Kern Hills" through the newly-completed 135-mi. 8-inch Elath-Beersheba pipeline.)

Gaza Strip. Egyptian Rep.-to-UN Omar Loutfi, in a letter to the UN Security Council Apr. 11, charged Israel with "continued acts of provocation & aggression against the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip." Loutfi said "armed Israeli patrols" had penetrated the Gaza border, patrolled by the UN Emergency Force, and had attacked "the inhabitants, plundering & looting their personal belongings." Loutfi dismissed Israeli charges of Egyptian raids Apr. 8 and said that no Israeli complaints had been filed with the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Comm. [See p. 113G2-C3]

(Israel reported one Jordanian infiltrator killed Apr. 11, 2 Israeli Arabs kidnaped by Lebanese marauders Apr. 15 and 2 Israeli guards killed by Jordanian raiders Apr. 16.)

Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban met UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Apr. 12 to press demands that the UN obtain a formal declaration from Egyptian Pres. Nasser on whether he would continue to base policy toward Israel on the existence of a state of belligerency between the 2 countries. Eban told newsmen Israel would not reply to UN requests on admitting UNEF patrols to the Israeli side of the Gaza-Israel frontier until Egypt settled the belligerency question. [See pp. 94B2, 38C2]

(A UN statement Apr. 12 denied assertions by columnist Joseph Alsop that the UN had submitted to Egyptian demands & agreed to a "deal" under which joint Egyptian-UNEF patrols would guard the Gaza-Israel frontier. The UN rejected Alsop's charges, published Apr. 12 in the "N.Y. Herald Tribune," and said that, regarding the "understanding" on Gaza border patrols, "no concession was made by the [UN] to the Govt. of Egypt.") [See p. 106G2-E3]

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(Hammarskjöld, addressing the 50th anniversary meeting of the American Jewish Com. in New York Apr. 10, hailed the UN's Suez clearance & UNEF programs as of "historical importance" to "future efforts to preserve peace & promote justice.")

NATO

'Ike' Backs British Cuts. Pres. Eisenhower told his Apr. 10 news conference that he admired "the courage & the nerve" with which the British planned to reduce their armed forces to maintain NATO & other commitments "and still keep themselves a viable economy." Mr. Eisenhower conceded that the planned reductions had "disturbed some of our NATO partners," but he cited "the age-old truth that the security position of a country is not determined wholly by the troops that it keeps." "It is," he said, "determined also by their economic, their spiritual, [&] their intelectual strength." [See p. 113D3]

The President noted that Britain had "been exhausted by 2 world wars" and had lost "all its foreign investments." He said Britain "has had a really heroic row to hoe in trying to keep its economic nose above water," particularly "in the area of dollar balances." Mr. Eisenhower said Britain had "compromised" on earlier plans to reduce its armed forces "in order to give German forces time to come into being." He noted his own 1953 "new look" review of U.S. forces and said that "this [the British plan] was all thoroughly discussed with me at Bermuda." [See pp. 91B1-G3; Vol. XIII, 422F1]

Sandys Defends Cuts. British Defense Min. Duncan Sandys told Parlt. Apr. 16 that even after completion of the planned reductions, Britain "shall still be making a more powerful contribution to the defense of the free world than any other country, apart from the [U.S.]" He warned, however, that development of the intercontinental ballistic missile might impel the U.S. to reduce its European & British based forces and that Britain, therefore, must continue its atomic buildup "so that no one shall be tempted to think that a major attack could be made [on Europe] without the risk of nuclear retaliation." [See p. 114G1]

Sandys disclosed that the British Govt. was "seriously considering some measure of integration" of the 3 military services as the next phase in its defense planning. Queried by Laborites on Britain's continued ability to deal with small "brush fire" wars, Sandys said that "the major part of our military effort" would develop conventional forces and that "tactical atomic weapons might be used without necessarily bringing down the whole cataclysm on the world." [See p. 72G2; Vol. XVI, 243E1-A2]

U.S. Missiles to NATO. A NATO announcement said Apr. 12 that U.S. missiles would be included in "the American mutual aid program" for NATO countries during the 1957 U.S. fiscal year. The statement, issued by the NATO Council in Paris, said that the weapons would "include the Honest John & Matador ground-to-ground missiles & the Nike, a ground-to-air missile." It said they would be supplied "with the wholly-defensive purpose of protecting military & population centers." [See pp. 93G3, 71G2]

The NATO statement said the U.S. had agreed to allocate the missiles under "the guidance of NATO military authorities" but that their distribution would remain tentative pending study of measures for "satisfactory absorption of the weapons in the recipient countries' forces." It reiterated that "[U.S.] law, of course, does not permit transfers or sales of nuclear components for weapons." [See p. 87A2]

(Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme NATO Cmndr., told a news conference in Paris Apr. 12 that NATO troops "must be trained in the tactics and techniques involved in the use of the weapons [missiles]—conventional as well as nuclear." He repeated earlier requests that NATO be equipped with "the best available weapons" and urged that arrangements be made, "under proper political & military authority," for their use in an emergency.) [See p. 108C1]

Norway Vs. Soviet A-Threat. Norwegian Premier Einar Gerhardsen told the USSR Apr. 15 that, in the absence of an international disarmament accord, Norway would continue to participate in NATO. Gerhardsen, replying to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's Mar. 21 warning of nuclear retaliation against any attack launched from NATO bases in Norway, wrote that "it must be the concern of each individual government to insure the defense of its country in the way it deems best." [See p. 107B-F3]

Gerhardsen stressed Norway's "proclaimed intention not to permit the stationing of armed forces of foreign powers on Norwegian territory as long as Norway is not attacked or exposed to threats of attack." He rejected Bulganin's contention that Norway, through its NATO membership, could be forced to admit NATO forces "against her own will." He asserted that each NATO member "fully retains its right of self determination" & that only "Norway's constitutional bodies" could decide Norwegian military policies. [See p. 108B1]

(The Soviet Defense Ministry warned Iceland Apr. 12 that "the withdrawal of American troops from Iceland is the only way to insure her security." A statement said that, if attacked, the USSR would "be compelled to strike a crushing blow at the aggressor & his bases wherever they are.") [See p. 114G1; Vol. XVI, 412F1-B2]

(Gen. Norstad expressed disbelief Apr. 12 that the USSR could carry out atomic threats directed at NATO members. Norstad said: "We ourselves are not bristling with intermediate range ballistics missiles in NATO Europe at the present time. . . . I know of no reason for giving the Russians credit for doing, with the greatest of ease, the things that other peoples find great difficulty in doing.")

Bonn A-Weapon Dispute. 18 leading West German nuclear physicists said Apr. 12 that they would refuse to aid in the "production, testing or even use" of atomic weapons by the West German Bundeswehr. In a statement issued through the Max Planck Inst. of Physics in Goettingen, the signers, including Nobel Prize winners Otto Hahn, Werner Heisenberg, Max von Laue & Max Born, warned that "any tactical nuclear weapon today would have the same effect as the first atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945." West Germany, they said, "could preserve & protect world peace best by desisting from possession of all nuclear weapons." [See p. 114D-E1]

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said Apr. 12 that the physicists' statement had "nothing to do with physical science" and intruded on "a purely foreign policy matter." He charged that the scientists did "not possess the results of the [U.S.] tests. . . . for the protection of civilians & soldiers" and asserted that "the Federal Govt. is doing everything possible to protect [West Germans] from the consequences of atomic war." Speaking in Cologne Apr. 13, he termed the protest "unrealistic" "in view of the present world situation."

5 of the 18 scientists, Hahn, Carl Friedrich von Weizsaecker, Walther Gerlach, Josef Mattauch & Wilhelm Walchur, rejected Adenauer's reply Apr. 14, saying that "we do not believe we can escape the responsibility that our profession places upon us in relation to politics." Erich Ollenhauer, Social Democratic Party chrmn., charged Apr. 14 that "this lack of respect for independent opinion has laid bare the authoritarian & totalitarian attitude of this man [Adenauer] & his party." [See p. 108D1]

The "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" published Apr. 15 what purported to be Bonn Defense Ministry plans for reshaping West German armed forces to atomic warfare requirements. The program would group Bonn forces in 12 major operational units modelled after the U. S. "pentomic" division. It provided for 200,000 men under arms by 1961. [See Vol. XVI, p. 442G2]

(Adm. Jerauld Wright, NATO Atlantic naval forces cmndr., said Apr. 15 that U.S. warships under his command were equipped to launch rockets with nuclear warheads [see p. 71A3]. "Operation Red Pivot," a NATO combined maneuver grouping 25,000 U.S. servicemen, 1,500 Turkish troops & British airmen from Malta & Cyprus, was carried out on Turkey's Gallipoli Peninsula Apr. 11-15.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 126C3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Disarmament. The U. S. proposed Apr. 12 that world production of fissionable materials be diverted from

weapons use to peaceful purposes, beginning in 1958.

The U. S. plan, presented to the UN Disarmament Subcom. in London by Harold E. Stassen, Pres. Eisenhower's Special Asst. on Disarmament, called for an international nuclear inspection system to begin operation Mar. 1, 1958, with fissionable-materials production for weapons use to end Apr. 1, 1958. The U.S. urged that talks among subcommittee members (U.S., USSR, Britain, France & Canada) begin Sept. 1 on implementing the plan. Under the U.S. proposal, materials made before the 1958 diversion still would be available for weapons production. [See p. 114E3]

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin, who emphasized Apr. 12 the USSR's interest in a nuclear disarmament accord, questioned Stassen at length Apr. 15 on details of the U.S. proposal [see p. 114F3]. Cmndr. Allen H. P. Noble, British Forgn. Affairs State Min., termed the Stassen proposal "realistic" and said Apr. 15 that Britain would join in the inspection plan talks [see p. 47F2]. Jules Moch, French delegate to the UN Subcom., told a Forgn. Press. Assn. meeting in London Apr. 16 that he doubted a major disarmament agreement was possible at present. [See Vol. XVI, p. 233B2]

Norman's Suicide. A Canadian note to the U.S. Apr. 10 demanded changes in information procedures of the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcom. and warned that "the Canadian Govt. must reserve the right in the future not to supply security information concerning Canadian citizens to any [U.S. Govt.] agency." The note, dispatched following the suicide in Cairo Apr. 4 of Canadian Amb.-to-Egypt E. Herbert Norman, asked U.S. assurances that no Canadian security information would be given agencies "over which the executive branch" has "no executive control." [See p. 114D2-C3]

Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson urged Canadians Apr. 10 to avoid rancor against the U.S. because of the Norman suicide but denounced the Senate subcommittee's "intervention" in Canada's affairs as "intolerable." Pearson told the House of Commons in Ottawa Apr. 12 that although Norman, "as a university student . . . was known to have associated quite openly with persons who were thought to be Communists," he still was "a loyal Canadian citizen whom we could trust."

Pres. Eisenhower, queried by newsmen as to his views on the Norman case, said Apr. 10 that "it is a great sorrow to all of us that misunderstandings should occur." The President denied White House responsibility for release of the allegations against Norman. He said Canadians "know what are the privileges & the rights of our legislative branch conducting hearings & making public their findings." [See Vol. XVI, p. 391F2-D3]

Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcom., told the Senate Apr. 12 that there was "a sound reason" for publishing the allegations against Norman rather than transmitting them to the Canadian Govt. Eastland declined to state the reasons but asserted that "the cold facts are that from 1951 to this time" Norman's name "continued to crop up in our investigation." Eastland asserted that the published testimony had been checked with the FBI for accuracy.

FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover denied Eastland's claim Apr. 12. Hoover said the "FBI has not made available to the Senate Internal Security Subcom. any report, or files, or information" on Norman. [See p. 82E1]

(The "N.Y. Times" reported Apr. 12 that material used by the Senate subcommittee in its Mar. 12 hearing on Norman had come from "an Army G-2 report drawn up in 1950" from information provided by the FBI & Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The "Times" said that the Army report, used verbatim in the hearing, had been deleted from the subcommittee transcript released Mar. 14. Army spokesmen commented Apr. 12 that although the Army had "never made a G-2 report pertaining to this case," Army files contained "a report" on Norman sent to Maj. Gen. A. R. Bolling, G-2 chief, by FBI Dir. Hoover on Nov. 1, 1950.)

Singapore. An agreement signed in London Apr. 11 by the British Govt. & Singapore Chief Min. Lim Yew Hock outlined terms for a constitution granting internal self-Govt. for the Crown Colony. Britain pledged that by Jan. 1, 1958 it would set a specific date for the relaxation of its controls on Singapore.

Under the accord, the colony would remain in the Commonwealth, would be known as the State of Singapore and would get a 51-member elected assembly and a Malayanized civil service & judiciary. Britain would continue to control defense & external affairs. It would retain limited responsibility for internal security through an internal security council with one Malayan, 3 British & 3 Singapore members. Singapore would have a Malayan head of state, but Britain would retain a UK Commissioner empowered to assume governmental control in extreme necessity.

Agreement on the proposed constitution was reached in London talks Mar. 11-29 between delegations headed by Chief Min. Hock & British Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd. [See Vol. XVI, p. 191B-E3]

Algeria. French Premier Guy Mollet denounced as "scandalous" Apr. 14 charges that the French Army had been guilty of brutality in Algeria comparable "to the tactics of the Nazi Gestapo." Mollet said that the 700,000 French soldiers who had seen service in Algeria since the beginning of the revolt included 50,000 "voting Communists" who would have reported any French excesses. According to Mollet, most of Algeria's reported atrocities were committed by the rebels, who, he said, were afraid to halt the fighting and face elections that "would sweep them into the dustbin of history." [See p. 99A2]

The French Cabt. Apr. 5 announced plans for a permanent commission to safeguard human rights in Algeria. A Cabt. communiqué expressed indignation at the "campaign organized by the enemies of France" to depict French forces serving in Algeria as "so many torturers." The commission was ordered to work in cooperation with Min.-Residing-in-Algeria Robert Lacoste, who had opposed creation of the group.

Lacoste Apr. 12 ordered French civil servants & soldiers in Algeria to aid in a campaign to "safeguard the self-respect" of the Moslem population by addressing them as adult Frenchmen. Answering criticism of his Admin. in connection with the suicide Mar. 23 of Ali Boumendjel, an Arab lawyer arrested as a suspected rebel Feb. 2, Lacoste conceded Mar. 26 that rebel suspects were being held by the Army security forces & only turned over to civil authorities when the Govt. wished.

Gen. Jacques Marie Roch Paris de Bollardière, former Free French officer & cmndr. for the eastern sector of Algeria's Atlas Mnts., was disclosed Mar. 28 to have been relieved of his post, reportedly at his own request in protest against French actions in Algeria. Jacques Peyrega, Algiers Law School dean, in a letter to Defense Min. Maurice Bourges-Manoury published Apr. 4 in the Paris weekly "France-Observateur," gave an eyewitness account of the murder in Algiers of an unarmed Algerian by a French paratrooper. Bourges-Manoury Apr. 12 ordered the seizure of the following issue of "France-Observateur" for an editorial charging French Army brutality in Algeria. [See Vol. XVI, p. 110F3]

Fragmentary military dispatches reported 959 rebels, 15 Moslem civilians, 49 French soldiers & 4 European civilians killed in Algerian fighting Mar. 25-Apr. 16. [See p. 99B2]

(5 persons were killed & 19 wounded in Paris Apr. 15-16, when machine gunners fired on cafés frequented by North Africans. 5,000 persons rioted in Paris Mar. 30 during a rightist demonstration in support of the French Army in North Africa.) [See Vol. XVI, pp. 199A3, 159G3]

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Lucien Cannon, 39, chief of the Canadian truce delegation to the international commission supervising the 1954 Indo-China armistice, was found stabbed to death Apr. 12 in the commission's Saigon compound. [See p. 67D1] . . . **Pope Pius XII,** after an audience with Masatoshi Matsushita, Japanese envoy who presented requests for a halt to British H-tests planned for Christmas I., reconfirmed Apr. 14 his opposition to the atomic armaments race & nuclear weapons experiments. [See p. 88B1; Vol. XVI, 115B3] . . . **British H-test plans** & the right to proclaim a Pacific Ocean danger area for the tests were supported in Parlt. Apr. 15 by Supply Min. Aubrey Jones. [See p. 114B2] . . . **4th Soviet** nuclear test in 10 days was reported Apr. 13 by the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. (Japan's Central Meteorological Observatory reported Apr. 17 that its weather stations had detected the 5th nuclear

blast in the current Soviet series.) [See p. 114A2] . . . **Soviet atom smasher,** capable of accelerating protons to 10 billion electron volts, had been tested to 8.3 billion electron volts, the United Inst. for Nuclear Research announced in Dubna, USSR Apr. 11. [See Vol. XVI, p. 234D2] . . . **U.S. nuclear stockpiles** were sufficient for production of 35,000 atomic weapons, Soviet stockpiles were sufficient for 10,000 nuclear weapons, it was estimated Apr. 16 at a Washington meeting of the Pennsylvania DAR by Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R., Pa.), a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. [See p. 113G3] . . . **Scandinavian** accord to construct a joint nuclear research institute in Copenhagen was announced Apr. 10 in a communiqué following meetings in Helsinki of the Finnish, Danish, Norwegian & Swedish Forgn. Mins. [See p. 108A1] . . . **French nuclear submarine Q244's** construction was reported under way Mar. 23 by Asst. Dir. Henri Baissas of the Saclay nuclear center. [See Vol. XVI, p. 27A2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Brother Vs. Budget. Edgar N. Eisenhower, 68, one of Pres. Eisenhower's 4 brothers, criticized the $71.-807 billion Eisenhower budget in a discussion with reporters Apr. 16 and said he would "like to discover what influences are at work on my brother" to have reversed his election-time opposition to high Govt. spending.

The President's brother, a Tacoma lawyer visiting Washington for a few days, said the Govt.'s "tremendous expenditures" were "stifling ambition" and taking too much "of our income." But he asserted that he had "never discussed [the budget] with Dwight."

Edgar Eisenhower denied reports that he had blamed another brother, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, 56, for the President's big-budget decisions. He said he had thought Dr. Eisenhower had persuaded the President to come out for federal aid for school construction but that he (Edgar Eisenhower) had decided otherwise on learning that Milton Eisenhower was against federal aid to higher education [see p. 67G1]. Edgar Eisenhower also denied reports that he had blamed Presidential aide Sherman Adams & UN Rep. Paul G. Hoffman for influencing the President toward big Govt. expenditures.

Pres. Eisenhower, asked at his press conference Apr. 17 about his brother's remarks, replied with a grin: "Edgar has been criticizing me since I was 5 years old." [See p. 115D2]

Cuts Budget Estimate. Pres. Eisenhower informed Congress Apr. 11 that he was reducing his fiscal 1958 budget estimate to $71.553 billion by deducting $254 million from anticipated soil-bank expenditures. He did this after the Agri. Dept. reported that fewer farmers than expected were signing up for the program. [See pp. 22D1, 21C1]

Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) of the Senate GOP Policy Com. disclosed Apr. 16 that Republican Congressional leaders were told at their weekly conference with the President that day that agriculture programs would cost the Govt. an average of $1,000 a farm in fiscal 1958. (The U.S. had 4,787,-393 farms valued at an average of $19,706 in 1954, according to latest available Census Bureau data.) [See pp. 91B2, 90C1]

Bars '1890' Methods. Pres. Eisenhower, defending his budget & legislative program from such critics as Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) [see p. 115F-G2], told reporters Apr. 10 that "in this day & time we cannot use the governmental processes that were applicable in 1890. We have got to adapt the great principles of the Constitution to the inescapable industrial & economic conditions of our time and make sure that our country is secure and our people participate in the progress of our economy." Mr. Eisenhower denied that his staff "protected" him from newspaper criticism lest it affect his health.

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 11 sent Congress a special message proposing the creation of an independent 3-member "airways modernization board" to work for improved air traffic control & air navigation. The plan, recommended by Edward P. Curtis, Mr. Eisenhower's special assistant for aviation facilities planning, called for a board headed by a Presidential-appointed chairman and with the Defense & Commerce Secretaries or their representatives as members. [See p. 52D2; Vol. XVI, 296E3, 53G1]

A delegation of mayors headed by John B. Hynes of Boston met with the President Apr. 8 to protest Housing Admin. Albert M. Cole's $75 million cut in a $250 million request for the federal share (2/3) of slum clearance & urban renewal projects. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Apr. 10 that the deficit could be made up from a $100 million reserve fund at his disposal. [See p. 89G3]

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 16 called a Sept. 24-26 White House meeting on "technical & distribution reasearch for the benefit of small business." Dr. Eric A. Walker, Pennsylvania State U. pres., was to be chairman. The meeting was to follow "workshop" sessions in Kansas City Apr. 15, Minneapolis May 7, Atlanta May 14, Phila. May 23 & Los Angeles June 6.

CONGRESS

USIA Funds Cut. Despite Pres. Eisenhower's personal appeals for restoration of funds cut from the U.S. Information Agency budget, the House Apr. 17 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a fiscal 1958 appropriations bill giving the USIA only $106,100,000. This was $39,700,-000 less than Mr. Eisenhower had requested & $6,900,000 less than the agency had received for fiscal 1957. [See pp. 12E-F3, 21E3]

The House Apr. 16 voted, 81-48, to reject a proposal by Rep. Leon Gavin (R., Pa.) to cut $5 million more from the USIA appropriation. It also rejected, 76-56, a recommendation by Rep. Timothy P. Sheehan (R., Ill.) to eliminate $433,000 requested for free "N.Y. Times" & "N.Y. Herald Tribune" subscriptions to opinion leaders overseas. Efforts to cut more from the USIA requests were blocked by Reps. John J. Rooney (D., N.Y.) & Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R., N.Y.), floor managers for the bill, with the support of Republican House leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) & Democratic House leader John W. McCormack (Mass.).

The USIA funds were part of a $563,799,793 appropriations bill ($101,-850,009 less than requested) carrying $180,382,743 for the State Dept. (a $47,331,809 cut), $227,885,000 for the Justice Dept. (a $6,800,000 cut), $38,-562,050 for the federal courts (a $2,218,200 cut) & $10,900,000 for trade fair & cultural exchange activities (a $7,600,000 cut).

Before final passage, the House Apr. 17 voted, 205-166, not to sustain a $7,039,958 cut tentatively made in a State Dept. fund of $35,899,243 (already $1,567,309 less than the President had requested) for contributions to international organizations of which the U.S. was a member.

Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter Apr. 9 to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) & key members of the House Appropriations Com., expressed "deep concern" at the USIA funds cut. The USIA, he said, was a "key instrument in our efforts to promote peace." He reported that "at the time of the Hungarian uprising, our international efforts demonstrated great value. The capacity of the agency to react to future crises should at least be maintained. . . . They need to be substantially increased."

Rooney, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that recommended the cuts, made public Apr. 14 an Apr. 12 reply accusing the USIA & State Dept. of "fiscal irresponsibility" and terming USIA efforts during the Hungarian uprising as "almost a complete failure." He said the USIA was not giving taxpayers their money's worth.

Pres. Eisenhower urged GOP Republican leaders at the weekly White House conference Apr. 16 to try to restore the USIA cut. He told reporters Apr. 17 that the cut was "the worst kind of economy."

(The House Appropriations Com. Apr. 10 released testimony in which USIA Dir. Arthur Larson reported that the Anglo-French attack on Egypt had reduced the value of French & British aid to the U.S. in the propaganda field whereas the U.S. stand against the attack had given U.S. information programs an overseas acceptance "that we never had before." He reported "unrest & de-

mand for greater freedom among students in Russia" and the development in the USSR of a new class of engineers & administrators who "want a degree of freedom of thought & expression they have never had before.") [See pp. 117D2, 100D1]

Mail Cut-Back Ended. Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield ordered "resumption of normal mail service" with minor exceptions Apr. 16 after Congress, partially yielding to his request for supplemental funds, approved $41 million of the $47 million deficiency appropriation Summerfield said he needed to finance postal operations for the 2½ months remaining of fiscal 1957.

Wide World
SUMMERFIELD

Summerfield had told the Senate Appropriations Com. Apr. 11 that nothing "except the availability of the money by tomorrow midnight" could change his decision to halt Saturday mail deliveries and close post offices to the public on Saturdays, effective Apr. 13. By "availability," he explained to newsmen, he meant the passage of an appropriations bill & its signing by the President.

The House Appropriations Com. recommended a $41 million postal deficiency appropriation Apr. 12. Despite this, the curtailment went into effect Apr. 13; a cut-back to no more than 2 mail deliveries in business districts became effective Apr. 15, as did a reduction of the hours post-office windows remained open for business. (The 2 Apr. 15 economies were the exceptions in Summerfield's Apr. 16 order to resume "normal" service.) Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Apr. 17 that he had approved the cut-backs in advance.

The $41 million appropriation was approved by House voice vote Apr. 15 after the defeat by voice vote & by 121-12 standing vote of 2 efforts to cut it to $19 million. The Senate passed it by voice vote Apr. 16, and the House the same day voiced approval to a minor Senate change. Pres. Eisenhower signed the bill later Apr. 16, and Summerfield ordered the resumption of service after the President acted. (The deficiency bill brought total Post Office Dept. appropriations for fiscal 1957 to $3,025,340,000.) [See pp. 116E3-117A1]

Other Legislation. A bill (HR5520) raising the ceiling on the interest rate of Govt. savings bonds from the current 3% to 3¼% (instead of to 3½% as proposed in earlier House action) was passed by voice votes of the Senate Apr. 15 & the House Apr. 16 and sent to the President. [See p. 98A1] . . . A Senate measure (SJ Res. 72) allowing Great Britain to postpone annual payments on its 1945 loan from the U.S. was approved by 218-167 House vote and sent to the White House Apr. 10. (A shipment of 2,343 silver bars weighing 74 lb. each arrived in New York aboard the liner "Queen Elizabeth" Apr. 2 as Britain's final installment in repaying an 88 million-oz. loan of silver under the U.S. Lend-Lease program in 1943-45. The British had to melt tons of coins—replacing them with copper & nickel coins—to repay the debt. The British Information Svc. said the silver was worth $62,480,000 when borrowed but had increased in value to $79,040,000 when returned.) (British Chancellor of the Exchequer Peter Thorneycroft told the House of Commons Feb. 26 that the U.S. Export-Import Bank had agreed to lend Britain $500 million at 4½% interest to finance dollar imports. Britain would draw on the credit as necessary and post as security part of the British Govt.'s $750 million worth of U.S. dollar securities.) [See p. 98E1] . . . A bill (HR1045) putting the Agricultural Conservation Program on a permanent basis was passed by the House unanimously Apr. 15 and sent to the Senate. The program, which had cost the Govt. $6,012,536,000 between 1936 & 1955, had been "temporary" for the entire 21 years of its existence. . . . A bill (S812) freezing support prices of extra-long-staple cotton at 75% of parity (thereby preventing an automatic raise to 90% for the 1957 crop) was passed by the House unanimously Apr. 15 and sent to the White House. [See p. 110G1] . . . A bill to aid Midwest corn producers by increasing the 1957 acreage allotment to 51 million acres was rejected Apr. 10 by 45-35 Senate vote (26 D. & 19 R. vs. 20 R. & 15 D.). Farmers benefiting would have had to put 15% of their arable land into the soil bank. [See p. 97D-F3]

LABOR

UAW for Shorter Week. Walter P. Reuther, 49, pres. of the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers, announced in Atlantic City, N.J. Apr. 6, in advance of the UAW's Apr. 7-12 biennial convention, that his union's major bargaining objective for 1958 would be a shorter work week. He refused to commit himself to a 4-day work week but agreed that the "overwhelming sentiment" of the 1½ million UAW members favored a 4-day week plus increased take-home pay.

The UAW convention voted overwhelmingly Apr. 8 to approve Reuther's proposal for a "Public Review Board" composed of non-UAW-connected eminent citizens to serve as the union's final arbiter in matters of union ethics. [See p. 97B3]

The convention Apr. 8 approved the appointment of these 6 members of the ethics panel: Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit; Msgr. Geo. Higgins, dir. of the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conf.'s Social Action Dept.; Dr. Clark Kerr, U. of Calif. chancellor; Dr. Edwin Witte, U. of Wis. economics prof.; Judge Wade H. McCree of Michigan Circuit Court; Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, ex-pres. of the World Council of Churches. A 7th member, probably a Canadian, was to be picked later by the UAW Executive Board.

Reuther had opened the convention Apr. 7 with a promise of "full support & cooperation" to the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities but a demand that the committee "go after the crooks in management's side of the problem" as well as "the crooks in the labor movement." "When you find a crooked labor leader who took a bribe from a crooked employer, put them both in jail," Reuther said. Reuther attacked the drive for "right-to-work" laws and asserted that wages in the 18 states with such statutes averaged $1.78 an hr. compared with $2.20 an hr. in the 30 states without such laws.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, addressing the UAW convention Apr. 9, attacked Pres. Dave Beck of the Teamsters Bro'hood (without actually mentioning his name) for violating "trade union law" by handling union funds for personal profit and by invoking the 5th Amend. (Beck had done so 117 times) before the Senate committee. "No one has the right to hold trade union office who takes that position," Meany declared. [See p. 11F1-F2]

The convention Apr. 11 voted to give special rights & privileges to skilled & white-collar workers & engineers in a move to improve the UAW's bargaining effectiveness in the face of the changing situation being brought about by the increase in automation. Such groups would get direct representation in bargaining committees and would be permitted to make supplementary agreements covering their special requirements although they also would participate in master agreements.

The convention, by acclamation Apr. 10, reelected Reuther as pres., Emil Mazey as secy.-treasurer, and Richard T. Gosser, Pat Greathouse, Norman Matthews & Leonard Woodcock as vice presidents. Their salaries were increased Apr. 11, Reuther's going from $18,000 a year to $22,000, Mazey's from $14,000 to $18,000 and the vice presidents' from $12,500 to $16,500. Reuther had opposed an increase for himself but had said he would accept it to make raises possible for the others.

Teamsters Defy AFL-CIO. The Gen. Executive Board of the Teamsters Bro'hood, meeting in Galveston, Tex. Apr. 16 on the call of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, unanimously adopted resolutions charging that: (a) the AFL-CIO Executive Council had acted illegally in suspending Beck as an AFL-CIO vice pres., and (b) the council had not provided the "fundamentals of fair investigation" for its May 6 hearing on allegations that the Teamsters union was dominated by corrupt influences. [See p. 111F-G1]

In view of these charges, the Teamsters board: (a) asked AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to name a committee to discuss Beck's suspension with 5 Teamsters vice presidents, and (b) said it would attend an AFL-CIO hearing on charges against the Teamsters only if the federation provided guarantees of fair procedure, such as the presentation of "specific written charges, the right to confront accusers," the right to cross-examine & to "submit evidence in defense. . . ."

Meany retorted in Washington Apr. 17 that the AFL-CIO council had acted under powers given it by the AFL-CIO constitution, that Ethical Practices Com. procedure for the May

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Apr. 13

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,306	*$22,306	$21,727
Currency circulation	*$30,654	*$30,588	$30,300
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$31,322	*$31,443	$27,578
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,860,369,848	$12,426,292,611	$10,852,148,517
England note circulation	*£1,926.8	£1,915.158	*£1,850.103
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,989,480	9,740,943	12,936,910
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	202.37	199.92	209.95
Bond sales (par value)	$23,892,000	$19,419,800	$23,849,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	90.95	90.72	97.06
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	150,517	154,214	160,160
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,599,500	7,786,300	7,171,100
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,570,000	10,340,000	10,311,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,693	*11,694	*10,846
Carloadings (cars)	[b]644,092	694,922	685,378
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.74¾	$2.68⅞	$2.68¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.60⅛	$1.56	$1.68½
Cotton (lb.)	$.3545	$.3545	$.3695
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$42.67	$44.17	$54.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.19	$6.17	$5.96
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]117.2	117.0	113.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]113	112	104
Failures (Apr. 4)‡	231	290	217

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Apr. 3 [b]Apr. 6 [c]Mar. 30 [d]Apr. 9

U.S. World Trade Fair, a 2-week display of 3,000 commercial exhibits from 59 nations, was opened in New York's Coliseum Apr. 14. . . . **European Coal & Steel Community** began public borrowing in the U.S. for the first time Apr. 9 by offering $25 million of 5½% secured bonds (dated Apr. 1, 1957, due Apr. 1, 1975) & $10 million of 5% secured serial notes maturing in 1960, 1961 & 1962. The offering was made through an investment syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., First Boston Corp. and Lazard Frères & Co. Previous outstanding ECSC obligations: $100 million borrowed from the Export-Import Bank in 1954 on 3⅞% secured notes due in 1979; $17 million borrowed on secured notes from Belgian, German, Luxembourg & Saar banks; about $12 million on secured 4¼% notes sold publicly on the Swiss market in 1956. The money was for loans to steel & coal enterprises in the ECSC area. 93 such loans totaling $136,920,000 to 73 enterprises had been made by the end of 1956. [See p. 94D-E1; Vol. XVI, 91E-F3; XV, 123B2; XIV, 134G3-135A1] . . . **Mineral rights** in lands the U.S. Govt. gave to the Union Pacific R.R. in 1862 for its right of way were retained by the Govt., according to a 5-3 Supreme Court decision Apr. 8. The court, therefore, barred Union Pacific from drilling for oil & gas on its right of way near Borie, Wyo. Justices Frankfurter, Burton & Harlan dissented. . . . **Housing starts** totaled 83,000 in March, the lowest figure for the month since 1949, the Labor & Commerce Depts. reported Apr. 11. There were 1,118,000 starts in 1956; a record 1,329,000 units actually were built in 1955. [See p. 101A1] . . . **SEC officials** headed by Chrmn. J. Sinclair Armstrong indicated in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Apr. 9 that they had little fear Communist or other foreign financial interests would be able to buy enough stock in U.S. defense industries to gain management control. Armstrong had reported in a letter made public by the subcommittee Apr. 4 that there was "increasing evidence of the use of foreign trusts & institutions in transactions which may violate" the "registration & anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws." He said that "Swiss financial institutions appear to have been utilized in major proxy contests for the purpose of accumulating shares which are subsequently acquired by one or more participants in such contests." [See Vol. XVI, p. 247F1] . . . **Studebaker-Packard Corp.,** through its 2,400 dealers in the U.S. & Canada, was to become (effective May 20) the exclusive distributor of Mercedes-Benz cars, made by Daimler-Benz A. G. of Stuttgart, West Germany, according to an announcement Apr. 16 by Roy T. Hurley, chairman-pres. of Curtiss-Wright Corp., which held a management contract with Studebaker-Packard. The deal provided for Curtiss-Wright and Daimler-Benz to create a new American company, Curtiss-Wright & Mercedes-Benz, Inc., to handle the development & sale of Daimler-Benz products in the U.S. Curtiss-Wright's Utica-Bend Div. received the right to import, manufacture & sell Mercedes-Benz diesel engines & diesel & gasoline engine fuel-injection systems. Hurley also announced that Studebaker-Packard would introduce a line of 3 "economy" cars including a 2-door model selling for less than $1,800.

6 hearing "will permit the Teamsters to be represented by counsel & to offer any evidence & to submit briefs" and that there could be no "negotiation or bargaining" over procedure.

Beck had met with reporters in Galveston Apr. 15 and was quoted by A. H. Raskin in the "N.Y. Times" Apr. 16 as telling them he had invoked the 5th Amend. before the Senate committee because he "might blow the lid right off the Senate" if he testified about his use of union funds. "If I start talking about [political] contributions, a lot of fine people down there might be in a tight spot," Beck was quoted as saying. Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), chairman of the Senate committee, announced Apr. 16 that Beck would be called back to testify. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), a committee member, said that if Beck "has something on members of the Senate, we want to know it." But Beck said Apr. 16 that he had been misquoted, "I could not blow the lid off the Senate and I wouldn't if I could."

(Arthur Condon, Beck's attorney, said on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" Apr. 7 that ex-GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall had asked him Oct. 1, 1956 to solicit Beck's public support for Pres. Eisenhower in the 1956 election. Condon said he had done so and that Beck then had proclaimed that he backed Mr. Eisenhower. Hall denied Condon's story.)

(The Teamsters Bro'hood Apr. 11 signed a $200,000-a-yr. 5-yr. contract with Allied Public Relations Associates, a N.Y. & Washington publicity firm. David Charnay, the firm's chairman, announced Apr. 12 that the publicity organization would help the Teamsters fight "predatory interests," including some AFL-CIO interests "who would either like to destroy the Teamsters union or take it over." It would also fight Communists & "self-serving [big-business] interests," Charnay said.) [See p. 111G1-E2]

POLITICS

Elections. Democratic Lt. Gov. Joseph M. Montoya, 41, defeated Republican State Rep. Thomas Bolack, 38, in a New Mexico election Apr. 9 to fill the U.S. House seat that was vacated by the death of Democratic Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez. [See Vol. XVI, p. 284D2]

State Sen. Malcolm Stevenson Forbes, 37, publisher of the financial magazine "Forbes" & a "modern Republicanism" advocate, won New Jersey's GOP gubernatorial primary Apr. 16. Gov. Robert B. Meyner was renominated in the Democratic primary.

Mayors reelected Apr. 2: Norris Poulson of Los Angeles; Raymond R. Tucker of St. Louis.

Omaha GOP Conference. Pres. Eisenhower, in a telephone address from the White House Apr. 12 to Midwest Republican leaders meeting in Omaha, suggested that Republican "fact-finding conferences" be brought "to the district & precinct level, which is where our greatest strength must always live & grow." The GOP conference, attended by GOP leaders from Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Minnesota & the Dakotas, was the first in a series of regional sessions in a Republican campaign to win control of Congress in 1958.

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Meade Alcorn indicated Apr. 13 that participants in the conference felt the Republican Party would make its strongest appeal to voters if it (1) cut the budget, (2) rejected federal aid to education, (3) improved the farm program, (4) limited foreign aid to national defense. [See pp. 110A3, 81E1]

OBITUARIES

Colon Elroy Alfaro, 65, Ecuadorean Amb. to the U.S. 1936-44, Org. of American States representative 1947; Apr. 12 in Panama City, Panama.

(Colby) Jack Coombs, 74, baseball pitcher (Philadelphia Athletics, Detroit Tigers 1906-20), winner of 31 games in 1910 (including a record 13 by shutout) & of the longest (24 innings) complete game in Amer.

League history (against Boston Red Sox in 1906); Apr. 15 in Palestine, Texas.

Caren Lynn Crabbe, 20, daughter of ex-U.S. Olympic swimmer & actor Buster Crabbe; Apr. 10 in Hollywood of malnutrition caused by nervous obsession about being overweight.

Fred L. Crawford, 72, U.S. Rep. (R., Mich.) 1934-52; Apr. 13, Washn.

Freeman Wills Crofts, 77, Irish-born author of "Inspector French" mystery novels; Apr. 11 in Worthing, England.

Dr. Arthur de Souza Cousta, 64, Brazilian Finance Min. 1934-45, chief Brazil delegate to Bretton Woods Conf. 1944; Apr. 12 in Rio de Janeiro. [See Vol. V, p. 408C]

Pedro Infante, 39, Mexican singing cowboy star; Apr. 15 in Merida, Mexico after plane he was co-piloting crashed into a house, killing 3 others on the plane & a woman in the house.

William LaRoe Jr., 68, transportation atty., moderator of Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.'s Gen. Assembly 1947-48; Apr. 12 in New York of heart attack.

Herbert Halsey Maas, 79, atty., bd. chrmn. Inst. for Advanced Study since 1942, who was instrumental in bringing Albert Einstein to U.S.; Apr. 11 in New York.

Dr. Thorvald Madsen, 87, Danish bacteriologist, Serum Inst. director 1902-40, pres. League of Nations' Health Com. on Biological Standards 1922-40; Apr. 15 in Copenhagen.

Maj. Gen. Joseph I. Martin, 63, World War II chief surgeon of 5th Army in N. Africa & Italy & of Army forces in Pacific, ex-pres. Assn. of Military Surgeons of the U.S.; Apr. 13 in Santa Rosa, Calif.

Santford Martin, 70, ed. "Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal" 1912-52, "Twin City Sentinel" 1927-52, ex-chrmn. N. Carolina Bd. of Education; Apr. 14 in Winston-Salem.

Prof. Gaetano Pieraccini, 82, Italian medical authority, post-World War II Mayor of Florence; Apr. 13 in Florence.

William Grove Skelly, 78, founder of Skelly Oil Co. (in 1919), financier, ex-head Mission Corp., Pacific Western Oil Corp., Spartan Aircraft, director Amer. Petroleum Inst.; Apr. 11 in Tulsa, Okla.

Howard L. Wynegar, 72, pres. Commercial Credit Corp. (financiers) 1922-48; Apr. 13 in W. Palm Beach, Fla.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto race: Glenn (Fireball) Roberts, 28, of Daytona Beach, Fla. won the 150-mile Grand Natl. stock car championship race with a 1957 Ford in a record one hr. 44 min. 50 sec. at the Langhorne (Pa.) Speedway Apr. 14. . . . **Badminton:** Finn Kobbero of Denmark retained the men's & Judy Devlin of Baltimore the women's U.S. open singles badminton titles in Spokane Apr. 11. Miss Devlin & her sister, Sue, won the women's doubles crown Apr. 12, Kobbero & Jorgen Hammergaard-Hansen of Denmark won the men's and Sue Devlin & Kobbero the mixed doubles. . . . **Basketball:** The Boston Celtics won the Natl. Basketball Assn. championship by defeating the St. Louis Hawks, 125-123, in Boston Apr. 13 in the 7th game of a best-of-7 playoff. Scores of the earlier games: Mar. 30—St. Louis 125, Boston 123; Mar. 31—Boston 119, St. Louis 99; Apr. 6—St. Louis 100, Boston 98; Apr. 7—Boston 123, St. Louis 118; Apr. 9—Boston 124, St. Louis 109; Apr. 11—St. Louis 96, Boston 94. . . . **Golf:** Stan Leonard, 40, of Lachute, Que. won the $15,000 Greater Greensboro (N.C.) open Apr. 14, for $2,000. Wiffi Smith of St. Clair, Mich. won the $7,500 Dallas women's open Apr. 15. . . . **Hockey:** The Montreal Canadiens won the Stanley Cup for the 2d straight year by defeating the Boston Bruins, 5-1, in Montreal Apr. 15 in the 5th game of a best-of-7 playoff. Scores of the earlier games: Apr. 6—Montreal 5, Boston 1; Apr. 9—Montreal 1, Boston 0; Apr. 11—Montreal 4, Boston 2; Apr. 14—Boston 2, Montreal 0.

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Baseball Season Opens. Pres. Eisenhower officially opened the 1957 baseball season by pitching out 2 balls in Washington's Griffith Stadium Apr. 15. The first ball was to be sent to the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y. as the 10 millionth A. G. Spaulding & Bros. had made for the major leagues since 1876. [See Vol. XVI, p. 132C2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. 150 persons were reported drowned or missing when panicky pilgrims from a listing river boat attempted to board another, causing both to sink Apr. 10 in the Godavari River in central India. . . . 96 persons aboard an overloaded Japanese wooden ferry were drowned when it struck a reef and sank off the coast of Onomichi, Japan, Apr. 12. . . . 27 persons were reported drowned Apr. 14 when a tugboat capsized in the Yellow Sea, 2 miles north of Wolmi I., Korea. . . . 18 persons died in a mountain avalanche which destroyed 9 coal miners' huts Apr. 12 near Niigata, Japan. . . . 14 persons were killed when their truck overturned and plunged into an abyss Apr. 14 near Bezerras, Pernambuco State, Brazil. . . . At least 13 occupants were burned to death Apr. 13 in a fire that destroyed an old persons' home in Pointe-aux-Trembles near Montreal. . . . At least 10 persons were drowned Apr. 14-15 when flash floods burst a dam in Jipijapa, Ecuador.

Crime. Walter F. Tellier, 55, Jersey City, N.J. stockbroker, was sentenced to 4½ years in federal prison & fined $18,000 in Brooklyn Apr. 12 for swindling 1,800 persons out of $900,000 by the sale of worthless bonds of the Alaska Telephone Corp. Co-defendants Albert J. Procter, 43, & Elton B. Jones, 48, were given 9-mo. & one-yr. suspended sentences, respectively. Tellier also faced trial for selling $20 million of worthless uranium stock. [See Vol. XVI, p. 264D2]

Matthew J. Siano, 51, ex-Eastchester, N.Y. Justice of the Peace, pleaded guilty in White Plains, N.Y. Apr. 16 to 10 counts of grand larceny & one of forgery in swindling William F. Horan, chrmn. of the N.Y. State Legislature's Republican "watchdog committee," & other friends out of $95,970 in phony real estate deals. [See Vol. XVI, p. 408E2]

Paul D. Matovich, 20, ex-U. of Idaho student, was convicted of 2d-degree murder in Moscow, Ida. Apr. 12 and sentenced Apr. 15 to 25 years in the state penitentiary for setting an Oct. 19, 1956 dormitory fire fatal to 3 students. [See Vol. XVI, p. 400G3]

L. Ewing Scott, 60, ex-Los Angeles stockbroker, was arrested in Windsor, Ont. Apr. 15 after a year's hunt on charges of murdering his wife, Evelyn, 63, in Los Angeles to get her $600,000 fortune.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Pablo Casals, 80, Spanish cellist who was to have opened the Casals Music Festival Apr. 22 in San Juan, Puerto Rico, suffered a heart attack Apr. 16. [See Vol. XVI, p. 440G3] . . . **Françoise Sagan** (Quoirez), 21, author of the best-selling novels "Bonjour Tristesse" & "Un Certain Sourire," suffered broken ribs, possible skull fracture & internal injuries Apr. 14 when a sports car she was driving overturned near Fountainebleau, France. 3 companions suffered minor injuries. [See Vol. XVI, p. 351A1] . . . **Henry R. Luce,** publisher, received the Cmndr. Frank M. Hawks Mem'l award in New York Apr. 16 for the contributions of his magazines, "Time," "Life" & "Fortune," "to aviation throughout the years." . . . **U.S. Chamber of Commerce** first annual awards to "great living Americans," announced in Washington Apr. 13, went to: Cecil B. deMille for achievement in motion pictures, notably "The Ten Commandments"; Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey for federal tax reforms; Clare Boothe Luce for international relations; artist Norman Rockwell for interpreting the American scene; Olympic champion Bobby Joe Morrow for sports achievements; Lt. Col. Frank K. Everest for piloting the Bell X2 at 1,900 mph.; Victor Riesel for courageous labor reporting; Dr. William C. Menninger for advances in mental health & preventive psychiatry; J. J. Warren for agriculture.

Married: Columbia U. instructor Charles Van Doren, 31, winner of $129,000 on the TV quiz show "21," to Geraldine Ann Bernstein, 23, his ex-secy.; Apr. 17 in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. [See p. 84C3] . . . Movie producer Jed Harris, 51, to actress Bebe Allen, 21; marriage revealed Apr. 16 in Las Vegas. . . . Author-teacher Saul K. Padover, 52, to screenwriter Margaret Thompson Fenwick; Apr. 13 in New York (2d for both).

Birthday: Charlie Chaplin was 68 Apr. 16 in Vevey, Switzerland.